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PL105-246

By: _____ Date: _____

No. W-492

12th May, 1942.

To Q

We have been advised by our friends in London that a certain Mr. Perventic, Manager of the Rollantse Bank, Istanbul, who has been helpful to us recently without asking for any remuneration, receives his salary in dollars. It is payable to his account No. 7582 National City Bank, Farmers Branch, New York City.

At the moment he has an exchange/permit for export \$100.00 a month on which he has to support a wife and two adult daughters. It would be very helpful to us if it were possible to arrange that he was allowed \$1000.00 a month.

Naturally this matter would have to be approached with considerable discretion as it is most important that Mr. Perventic should in no way be compromised. We shall be much obliged if you could give us your advice in this matter

- (a) as to whether it is likely to be possible
(b) if so what the correct procedure should be.

Document No. 21237
 No Change in _____
☐ Declassified
 Class. Changed to: _____
 Next Review Date: 2000
 Auth: HR 70-3
 Date: 30 MAR. 92
 By: _____

cable address in London, of which I was not cer

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FROM:

TO:

SUBJECT:

Mr. Greenwell
Mr. Williamson

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

May 19, 1942

DATE May 15, 1942

1048

I suggest that in reply to the attached memorandum for MR. BOUVERIE, we advise our friends that in our opinion it would not be possible with reference to your #W-492 of May 12, addressed to G, in our opinion it would not be possible to effect the desired objective without compromising the gentleman in Istanbul. I think the matter should be worked out otherwise.

D. W.

Original given Bouverie 5/19/42.

*Original not seen by
C.J.G.*

cable address in London, of which I was not certain when he left

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Mr. Cresswell
TO: Mr. Williamson
SUBJECT:

704
DATE May 15, 1942

I suggest that in reply to the attached memorandum #W-492 addressed to "Q", we advise our friends that in our opinion it would not be possible to effect the desired objective without compromising the gentleman in Istanbul.

RC
Robert Cresswell

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ADMINISTRATIVE LIAISON.

By discussion with 295 were, on the whole, most satisfactory, although somewhat cut up by reason of other matters which called for attention in Lisbon.

He is some 45 years old, of a very determined and serious nature, who takes the war effort and his contributions very much to heart. He fell in with our plans enthusiastically, and was only worried that he might be handicapped in carrying them out by lack of understanding on the part of Rebelat, the S.A. in Vichy and Bush, the Charge d'Affaires. It is hoped that any such difficulty will have been forestalled by the advice and instructions given them on by their respective Departments. It must be borne in mind, however, that, while the French place little or no restriction upon 295's movements in Unoccupied France, he, as a Naval Officer, can only leave his post upon the express orders of his superior. The full cooperation of Rebelat is, therefore, necessary and we should be sure that the steps to secure this have been taken by the Navy Department.

295 was confident that he could rely upon the cooperation and discretion of certain members of our Consulate in Marseilles and Lyon. The trip to Marseilles from Vichy is, however, a very difficult one and usually requires 36 to 48 hours. Hence the necessity for a courier service.

Plans should be made to send 295 from four to six of our smaller radio sets as promptly as possible.

As regards communications: 295 anticipated no difficulty in the use of the pouch. He has his own double transposition cipher system (the keys for which are being sent to the message center) as well as the strip system which he took with him. Cables can be sent to him directly over commercial facilities addressed to "ASTALHENA", American Embassy, Vichy, and he will be able to cable us directly without going through the State Dept. He should be advised of our cable address in London, of which I was not certain when he left

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Ldsbon. He has not been taught the system for concealing a ciphered message in an innocent text letter or document.

It was understood that he would cooperate as fully as circumstances permitted and warranted with the local representatives of Broadway, and Julius, as well as with those of the Allied Services.

He expressed some apprehension as to the reactions in France if it became known that 287 had made the proposed disposition of the \$10,000 entrusted to him and that [we were in any way supporting the Basque Separatist Movement.] However, it was agreed that he would carry out the plan elaborated in N.Y. with regard to [the representatives of the latter,] and he met 287 and arranged to get in touch with him in Marseilles.

The "La Belle" and "Chin" plans were discussed fully as well as "Auguste", "Untel", "Plumoir", "Galant", and "Corner" plans.

I am confident that we can count on 295 to do a very useful, workmanlike job. If anything he will err on the side of caution.

London, Sept. 1, 1942.

W.A.R.

Cancelled because the file has been removed for CIA records on OSS Personnel.

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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

ACCESS RESTRICTED

Item No. 21239. Date June 41 Dec 44

Now in Job 82-00697 R
Box
Fol

has been withdrawn from this file:

Job No. 57-75

Box No. 10

Folder No. 9053

Entire Folder
WASH - REG - Adm - 7

The item has been withdrawn because it contains security classified information or otherwise restricted information.

This WN# has been
cancelled because the file
has been removed for CIA
records on OSS Personnel.

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#6

ACCESS RESTRICTED

Item No. 21240. Date 25 Oct 42

Now in 50B 92-00687R

Box 1

FOL #1

has been withdrawn from this file:

Job No. 57-75

Box No. 7

Folder No. 7041

a - 696

WASH- REG- Adm.-7

The item has been withdrawn because it contains security classified information or otherwise restricted information.

Report on a Trip made to West African Coast by
A.D. HUTCHESON. July 25 to Oct 25 1942

National Security Act of 1947

Authority

1947

Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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REPORT ON A TRIP MADE TO WEST AFRICAN COAST BY A. D. HUTCHESON
JULY 25 TO OCTOBER 25, 1942

AREA OF OPERATIONS

Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo. Angola was added due to circumstances developing while in Belgian Congo, but it was not visited.

PURPOSE OF TRIP

1. To determine the most effective way of covering the West African Coast (see above) from the standpoint of the secret intelligence branch of the O.S.S.
2. To install and to put into operation a system of O.S.S. agents with the following objectives:
 - a. To get any information about the enemy off the coast or in neighboring Vichy French territory, such as his movements, plans, morale, equipment, strength, etc. (See attached questionnaire on subject).
 - b. To engage in counter-espionage, finding out what enemy agents in the above mentioned territory are doing, how they are doing it, and with whom.
 - c. To report, or attempt to facilitate, anything hampering the general war effort in the territory in question.
 - d. To transmit by the quickest means possible any pertinent information to the nearest source where it will do the most good (also reporting to Washington) giving an evaluation, the source, any verification, and any suggestions.

WN 21240

Central File - 7041
Bd 71

- a. New challenges are for which cannot yet be determined.
- b. Troop movements and where troops come from.
- c. ~~New white arrivals and where they come from.~~

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3. To obtain first hand information in Africa for use in the general operation of the above mentioned system.

METHOD OF TRAVEL

Airplane

ITINERARY (See attached map)

Left Pan American Airways seaplane base, LaGuardia Field, New York, July 5, proceeded via Bermuda, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Belen, Natal to Fishermans Lake, Liberia; thence via Benson Field, Roberts Field and Fir-stone Plantation at Harbel Hills to Monrovia, where I arrived July 29. Visited Kakata and U. S. Army Camp at Marshall within fifty mile radius of Monrovia.

Left Monrovia August 16 and proceeded via Roberts Field and Accra, Gold Coast, to Lagos, Nigeria, where I arrived August 17.

Left Lagos August 29, arrived Accra same date.

Left Accra September 3, arrived Lagos same date.

Left Lagos September 8, arrived Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, same date, via Libreville, French Equatorial Africa. Visited between Leopoldville and Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, which are just opposite each other on the Congo river, until September 17.

Left Leopoldville September 17, arrived Lagos same date, via Pointe Noire and Libreville.

Left Lagos September 20, arrived Accra same date.

a.- New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.

b. Troop movements and where troops come from.

c. ~~New arrivals~~ New white arrivals and where they come from.

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Left Accra September 21, arrived Lagos same date.

Left Lagos September 25, arrived Bathurst, Gambia, same date.

Left Bathurst September 29, arrived Freetown, Sierra Leone, same date.

Left Freetown October 3, arrived Monrovia same date, via Roberts Field and Firestone Plantation. Returned to Firestone Plantation same date. Visited Kakata and U. S. Army camp, Monrovia, and Marshall various times.

Left Firestone Plantation October 10, arrived Robertsport, Liberia, same date, via Roberts Field, Benson Field, and Fisherman Lake.

Left Robertsport October 12, arrived Firestone Plantation October 13, via Fisherman Lake, Benson Field, and Roberts Field.

Left Firestone Plantation October 18, arrived Fisherman Lake same date, via Roberts Field and Benson Field.

Left Fisherman Lake October 22, arrived Washington, D.C. October 25, via Natal, Georgetown, British Guinea, and Miami, Florida.

DISTANCE COVERED

Approximately 18000 miles

RESULTS OBTAINED

1. Permission granted by the local governments of the colonies mentioned hereunder to install O.S.S. agents, with:

a. - New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.

b. Troop movements and where troops come from.

c. New white arrivals and where they come from.

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office personnel if desired, as "liaison with the intelligence services of said colonies: -

- Gambia- British Colony
- Sierra Leone - British Colony
- Gold Coast - British Colony
- Nigeria - British Colony
- (Free) French Equatorial Africa
- Belgian Congo

2. O.S.S. agents placed in Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Belgian Congo, and three are in training for French Equatorial Africa and Angola.

3. The installation of a network of O.S.S. agents in Liberia.

4. The arranging with U.S. Consul Samuel Day, of Luanda, Angola, to take two O.S.S. agents into his Consulate as "clerks".

5. The installing of a group of radio operators and equipment in Liberia, for the purpose of intercepting enemy secret radio messages and locating enemy secret radio stations; all in cooperation with the U. S. Army.

6. The placing under the direction of one head man in Accra the S.O. and S.I. men on the West African coast, thus avoiding duplication and increasing efficiency through simplification and unity of command.

7. The establishment of representation for the O.S.S. in the British intelligence pool now in operation at Accra, under direction of the British Minister to West African colonies, Lord Swinton.

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By _____ Date: _____

8. The establishment of mutual assistance and exchange of information in the field between the O.S.S. and U.S. Consuls, and Naval and Military observers in the territory involved herein.

NAMES, LOCATION AND COVER OF OSS PERSONNEL ON WEST COAST AFRICA

Liberia

1. Dr. Embree, at Kakata, Chief of OSS operations in Liberia, Cover - Director of Booker T. Washington Inst.
2. W. Hogue, agent at Firestone Cape Palmas Plantation, Cover - Labor Overseer.
3. Dr. Percy Grigg, agent at Robertsport, Cover - Pan American Airways doctor.
4. Miss Frances Jolly, agent at Robertsport, Cover - Missionary.
5. Miss Mildred Black, agent at Ganta, Cover - Missionary

U. S. Consul Frederick P. Hibbard, at Monrovia, is cognizant of O.S.S. operations in Liberia and is actively assisting them, especially in counter-espionage work in and about Monrovia.

Mr. Seybold, Manager of the Firestone Plantations, is assisting in, and is cognizant of, O.S.S. work insofar as it touches his company.

Dr. Embree is using Dr. Harley at Ganta and Dr. Veach at Kolahun, both long residents of Liberia, and also various natives who periodically visit Vichy French territory across the border, in obtaining information, without these individuals actually knowing all details of O.S.S. or its personnel.

We have four radio operators with equipment, under Pan American Airways cover, at Roberts Field.

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a.- New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.

b. Troop movements and where troops come from.

c. ~~New arrivals and where they come from.~~
New white arrivals and where they come from.

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Coast

1. T. S. Ryan, Chief of O.S.S. operations in the Gold Coast and for the west coast of Africa, at Accra, Cover - Research worker.
2. J. W. Williams, assistant to Ryan, at Accra, Cover - Research worker.
3. J. Franklin, confidential clerk to Ryan, at Accra, Cover - Research worker.

U. S. Consuls Anderson and Brown, at Accra, are assisting in the same manner as Hibbard at Monrovia.

Nigeria

1. [Dr. J.S. Harris, Chief of O.S.S. operations for Nigeria, at Lagos, Cover - assistant to the U.S. Consul General at Lagos.]
2. Mrs. Scott, local typist, doing part time work for Dr. Harris, at Lagos.
3. J. Weaver, Assistant to Dr. Harris, at Lagos.

Belgian Congo

1. [Dr. James P. Chapin, Chief of O.S.S. operations for the Belgian Congo, at Leopoldville, Cover - Ornithologist, long familiar in the Congo.]

PERSONNEL CONTACTED IN WEST AFRICA - For Intelligence Purposes.

Monrovia, Liberia

- [Coleman, British MEW (SO)
- [Hailwood, British (SI)
- *Arrivets, Free French Consul (Intelligence)
- *Ramos, British SO, Cape Palmas
- *Padron Melian, Free French (Intelligence)

Accra, Gold Coast

Col. Lumby, British PERO (SO for Vichy French territory, now head of intelligence for West African coast)

- [Lloyd Phillips, British SI]
- Comandant Ponton, Free French, Intelligence Head for West African Coast

Capt. Blondel, Free French SI soon to be stationed at Bathurst
 Lord Swinton, Resident Minister for British West African Colonies and Head of Intelligence Pool.

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General Giffard, CO of British Troops in West African Colonies
Col. Colwill, British Military Intelligence head for
British West African Colonies
Col. McCone, U. S. Intelligence Head for Central African
Command
Maj. Turkel, U. S. Security Officer for Central African
Command
Gen. Fitzgerald, Commander of U.S. Troops in the Central
African Command

Lagos, Nigeria

Col. Laversuch, MHW Head of British SO for neutral colonies
on West African coast
Col. Haigh-Wood, Head of British Security for West African
Coast
Maj. Roberts, British Intelligence Head for Nigeria
Mr. George, Head of British CID for Nigeria
Maj. Keller, U. S. Military Observer for Nigeria
Lt. Schwarz, U. S. Naval Observer for Nigeria
Ensign Olivier, Assistant Naval Observer for Nigeria
Capt. Holden, British Resident Naval Officer for West
African coast
Brig. Richards, CO of British Troops in Nigeria
Sidney Smith, Head of British SI for West African coast
Lt. Agier, Head of Free French SI for Nigeria
*Comandant Langlois, Free French SI Representative at Kano
*Capt. Backhouse, British PERO at Kano
Col. Hedley-Dent, Head of British PERO Office in Lagos
Mr. Ward, British PERO Office in Lagos
Mr. Scanland, British PERO Office in Lagos
Mr. Curwen, British PERO Office in Lagos

Leopoldville, Belgian Congo

*DeVleeschauwer, Governor General of Colonies (Belgian)
Hyckmans, Governor General Belgian Congo
Lt. Gen. Ermens, Vice Governor Belgian Congo and Army
Head and Intelligence Head
(until VanArenbergh takes over Intell.)
Maj. Crocker, British Military Observer (Intelligence)
Mr. Shepard, British Consul Gen. (Intelligence)
*Mr. Luggin, British Vice Consul (Intelligence)
Col. Cunningham, U. S. Military Observer (G2)
Col. Kemp, U. S. Air Military Observer (A2)
Dr. Staub, Free French Mission Head in Congo (Intelligence)

* Did not see

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Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa

- Secretary Gen. Laurentie, Second in Command to Gov. Eboue.
- *Governor Eboue, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa.
- Com. Renchemman, Head of all Free French Intelligence
- *General Leclerc, Free French Army Head, Brazzaville.
- Maj. Miller, U. S. Military Observer (G2)
- *Maj. Allen, British Military Observer (Intelligence)

Point Noire, French Equatorial Africa

- *U. S. Naval Observer

Luanda, Angola

U. S. Consul Samuel Day (Consul Gen. Linnell to take over later)

Bathurst, Gambia

- Maj. H. K. Heller, American Military Observer (G2)
- Capt. Col)
- Capt. Mocc) Free French Intelligence (Capt. Blondel coming soon to replace both)
- Maj. Gen. Phillips, British Military Commander of Troops in Gambia
- Governor Blood, British Gov. General of Gambia
- Blackburn, British Colonial Secretary for Gambia
- Flying Officer Harewood, Senior Intelligence Officer, RAF
- Gr. Capt. Moulton-Barrett, Officer in Command, RAF
- Commander Lawder, British Naval Officer in Charge
- Capt. Valda, Port Security Officer
- Lt. Johnson, Internal Security Officer (up river)
- Brown, British PERO Representative for Gambia
- Parker, British PERO Head at Gambia
- *D'Albertansen, British PERO to relieve Parker soon.

Freetown, Sierra Leone

- Sir Hubert Stevenson, Governor General of Sierra Leone
- Ramage, Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone
- Admiral Pegrem, British Senior Naval Officer in Charge West Africa
- Commander Wentworth, Senior Naval Intelligence Officer for West Africa
- Capt. McCowatt, Port Security Officer for Freetown
- *Capt. Carter, Internal Security Officer for Sierra Leone
- RAF Air Commodore Rice
- RAF Sq. Leader MacVickar, Senior Intelligence Officer

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a. - New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.

b. Troop movements and where troops come from.

c. New white arrivals and where they come from.

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- Gr. Capt. Palmer, RAF General Staff Officer
- Fl. Lt. Knight, RAF Embarkation Officer at Freetown
- Fl. Lt. Chappell, Second in Command of RAF Intelligence for Freetown
- Sq. Leader McDowell, RAF Wireless Officer
- Sq. Leader David Prosser, RAF Senior Control Officer Freetown
- *Maj. Gen. Woolner, British General in Command of Troops in Sierra Leone
- *Maj. Forsythe, British Army Intelligence head for Sierra Leone
- *Col. Evans, U. S. A. Military Observer at Freetown (G2)
- Lt. Commander McFall, U. S. S. Naval Observer at Freetown (ONI)
- Lt. Clark, U. S. A. Naval Observer
- Ensign Fisher, U. S. A. Naval Observer (formerly Firestone employee in Liberia)
- Commandant Turot, Free French Intelligence Head for Sierra Leone
- Dermody, British PERC Head for Sierra Leone (Hudson is relieving him now)
- Graham Greene, British SI Agent

Observations

The British, Free French, and Belgian Government, Intelligence, and Army representatives in West Africa were anxious to know just what OSS intended to do in their territories; and when it was explained that we did not intend to "operate", since naturally they were friendly territories and not our "sphere", but that we simply wanted to establish "liaison between their intelligence services and ours (OSS)" so that Washington may be able to get the "complete intelligence picture", then they could not do enough to cooperate with us.

They opened their intelligence files (Army, Navy, Secret, and Civilian) to us and gave us any amount of their time that we wanted since they agreed with the principle under which we were working, it being clearly a necessary

* Did not see

- a. - New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.
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system for the full effectiveness of intelligence, as they had learned from experience. They were exceedingly hospitable and took us into their confidence.

It was also explained to them that we wanted to supplement their secret intelligence services in any way we could which they might desire, and they welcomed our assistance principally in the following prospective ways:

1. Counter-espionage (Security)
2. Furnishing Agents for use in Neutral colonies (Angola, Portuguese Guinea, etc.)
3. Furnishing equipment (radios, etc.)

It is also generally recognized by the British, Free French, and Belgians that there is not as good feeling between them as between any of them and the United States, hence it was suggested that we could be of use as intermediaries on occasion.

Governor Truitard, of Vichy French Dahomey, sent word through the British PERO (Mr. Ward from Ibadan, Nigeria) that he wanted to talk with a "prominent American", apparently not a military or diplomatic official, so I^(Colonies) was asked to meet him on the border some evening, and agreed. However, we could never get together on a time, so perhaps Ryan (our head man now in West Africa) can carry out this mission, for which there does not seem to be any other personnel suitable to Governor Truitard at present in the vicinity.

- a. - New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.
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The object of such meetings, which the British indulge in periodically, is to help convince important Vichy Frenchmen of the fact that the Allied Nations are going to win the war, and hence our side is the one to be on.

The British PERO (SO for Vichy territory) and the MEW (SO for neutral colonies) are the best sources of intelligence (SI) on the West Coast, they having gotten into operation in the territory first, before the British SI organization, and consequently having sewed up all the available natives capable of being used as agents, and natives are the agents to use most effectively in Africa. No actual SO work is permitted to be done by the British on the West Coast, with the exception of the occasional shanghaiing of an Axis ship, I understand.

The British Minister to the West African colonies, Lord Swinton, has started off his job by hustling and getting things done the quickest way without red tape, and it is hoped that this will continue.

Representatives of the United States in West Africa (Army, Navy, and State Department) were not quite certain what OSS intended to do in their "spheres"; and when it was explained that we were interested in doing anything for, or in conjunction with, said services to further the war effort by means of secret intelligence work, and that we would

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- to be determined.
- b. Troop movements and where troops come from.
- c. ~~New~~ New white arrivals and where they come from.

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keep the services informed of what we had in mind to do, and would consult with them on ways and means etc., then the services (in the field) cooperated with us to a helpful extent. We gave certain pertinent information, which we got from the British, or other sources, directly to these services in the field (sending such data to OSS in Washington too) so that such information got to where it would do the most good in the shortest time possible - this impressed the services favorably.

We were able to give them information which they did not have from time to time on various subjects, such as enemy submarine activity off the coast, activities and names of enemy agents, information on enemy troops, and their plans, supplies, and equipment etc. and it being the function of OSS to contact many and varied sources, a more complete coverage naturally resulted than if we were not present in the territory.

General Fitzgerald stated to me in Acra that he considered there were "infinite possibilities" for the OSS to help his command; and he and Colonel McGone, his Chief Intelligence Officer, were cooperative and were concerned mainly with getting all the useful information they could. They agreed that under-cover work was often necessary, hence so was an under-cover organization (OSS). They also approved

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By: _____ Date: _____

of the OSS Radio Intercepting Project for Liberia mentioned elsewhere in this report. In Liberia there was no Army Intelligence Officer available for some weeks (September and October) and the Commander of U. S. troops there, Colonel Kirchhoff, was glad to get any information the OSS could (and did) furnish. The OSS head man in Liberia has been in that country for some thirty years, and knows the terrain, the people, and the government intimately; and as it is planned by the Army to patrol the country and to deploy for its defense, it can be seen of what value a man, such as the OSS head man there is, who knows this obscure country in detail from having walked over it for years. This same man also has the invaluable knowledge and friendship of the local tribes and chiefs, their customs, personalities, and the intricacies thereof.

In Angola, [Mr. Violet of the] SO Division of OSS, now under direction of the SI Division, has had previous business experience in that country, consequently he has excellent cover, giving him the opportunity to act inconspicuously, and thus more efficiently, and an excellent knowledge of the local geography, conditions, personalities, and peculiarities. Since we have had no consular or other representation there, and therefore little official knowledge of the country, this becomes especially valuable. Angola is particularly

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important, since Luanda, where [iolett] is, is the African headquarters for the German Secret Service, which is obviously operating against the United States and its present extensive interests in Africa. Angola is filled with suspected German agents, and the necessity of helping (in conjunction with the British, Free French and Belgians) to find out what these agents are doing, is indeed plain. Such work requires under-cover operators, which OSS is furnishing, as per its function. In general, some confusion is noticeable in the operations of the services of the Allied Nations interested in West Africa, such as is bound to exist where there is such need for haste, but regardless of this, things are getting done, especially by the American forces. The main trouble seems to be that everyone is short of nearly everything, but it is hoped that the U. S. production and increasing Army will cure the situation by sometime in 1943. OSS pouches.

Recommendations to assist operations in the West (Specific suggestions on organization, procedure and projects have been submitted to the African Desk)

1. More rapid telegraphic and written communication systems are needed for OSS.

It took about ten days to get a reply back to the West Coast on a cable sent to Washington. Suggestion - our own OSS direct radio facilities, or better facility for OSS messages handled through State Department, or Army or Navy.

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State Department officials on the West Coast claimed to be able to get an answer back from their own Washington office, on their own business, in about two days. Army and Navy representatives claimed to be able to get an answer the same day. Firestone Plantations, Liberia, private radio to their Akron, Ohio office claimed to be able to get an answer back the same hour. As to communication by State Department Pouch, the receipts from State in Washington to the Consulate at Lagos showed that the weekly pouches from Lagos were taking about five days to Washington, other points along the West Coast had less frequent and slower pouch service. Pouch service from Washington to the West Coast was slower than vice versa. My last pouch communication to Washington was handed to Consul Hibbard at Monrovia October 7, and arrived in OSS office in Washington November 3. Suggestion - our own OSS pouches.

2. It would assist operations if the Head OSS man in a territory could be sent a daily, or frequent, digest of the war news, especially that news pertaining to his vicinity (such as the news sent out by Army G-2, Col. George S. Smith, Washington). Weekly news on any change in Allied "aims" (not necessarily secret plans) would be helpful to field operations.

3. Consular cover is best for field agents, for several

for which cannot yet be determined.

b. Troop movements and where troops come from.

c. New white arrivals and where they come from.

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reasons:

- a. It is the one satisfactory blanket answer to the frequent question put to an American civilian in a foreign country today, "what do you do here?". If the answer is that one "is attached to the Consulate" it covers a multitude of sins.
- b. It gives one good cover to go most any place or to do most anything without arousing suspicion in a foreign country today.
- c. A special passport (or even a regular one designating the holder as a U. S. Government official or employee) would protect the holder thereof in case of apprehension by the enemy, which is conducive to freer effort by an agent. The British cover this point usually by having agents commissioned in the Army, who carry their uniforms with them for use in emergency.
- d. There is no doubt that an important agent who can be called "Colonel" or "Major", whether in uniform or not, is automatically more accredited in the eyes of the British, Free French, or Belgians (if he is to have dealings with them).
4. A decision should be reached as to the functions and scope of duties of OSS (SI and SO) in the West African territory in relation to other services (U.S., British, Free

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- a.- New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.
- b. Troop movements and where troops come from.
- c. ~~New arrivals~~ New white arrivals and where they come from.

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French, and Belgian Army, Navy, Intelligence, and Diplomatic services) with a view to total maximum of efficiency. If after due consideration by those responsible for these services some agreeable working arrangement can be arrived at, then general loss of effectiveness through duplication and indecision should largely be averted. In the field a natural niche for each service and a natural relation to the other services is clearly visible.

5. In the several conversations I had with Lord Swinton (British Minister to the West African colonies) he was especially anxious to convey to the United States Government that it would be of distinct benefit to the British West African colonies, and indirectly to the United States, not to send any supplies into Vichy French West Africa for the natives. The reason being that if the natives' needs should thus be supplied they would then cease smuggling cattle across the borders from French West Africa into the British colonies, which would both cut off the much needed supply of fresh meat for the British colonies and would stop up the means of getting information out of French West Africa (through the smugglers). The British now trade cloth, etc. much needed by the French West African natives, for the smuggled cattle, which is the incentive that keeps the traffic going. *-*

6. One of the most important contributions toward

- See page 18.

MISCELLANEOUS:

- a. New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.
- b. Troop movements and where troops come from.
- c. New white arrivals and where they come from.

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better understanding and efficiency of operation would in my opinion be periodic visits to the field by those in Washington who are responsible for a given territory. Otherwise, just as is true in private enterprise, the distance between the "Home Office" and the "Field Representative" becomes a widening gulf of mutual misunderstanding, which increases proportionately with the length of time during which there is no personal contact between the two. This applies to whatever the department or service may be involved and is disconcertingly noticeable in the field.

Further details relative to this trip can be supplied on request. It was felt that the above report covers the highlights.

- Lord Swinton was also very anxious to get direct from Dakar to Accra all the pertinent information which U. S. Consul Flexer is now sending from Dakar to Washington from whence this information goes to London and then back to Accra, thus taking an unnecessarily long time and lessening the effectiveness of its use.

November 6, 1942

A. D. Hutcheson

- visitors from outside.
- Refugees.

8. MISCELLANEOUS:

- a.- New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.
- b. Troop movements and where troops come from.
- c. New arrivals and where they come from.

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Questionnaire

(Things to find out from enemy, or Vichy, territory)

(See Page 1 (Plan, p. 3) and (Part 1))

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1. Economics

- Supplies of cloth, general merchandise, European food etc shops.
- Government laws and control over economic questions.
- Animal epidemics, General cattle situation, Cattle sickness.
- Plant and machinery for local industries - distillation, bananas etc.
- Field crops, forest crops, plantation crops.
- Stocks and warehouses, Petrol dumps and stocks.
- Prices. Francs to pound.
- Movements of produce, goods, by lorry, train, ship.
- Frontier trade; Volume of trade and types of produce passing, Customs posts and patrols, Native crossings.

2. COMMUNICATIONS:

- Roads, Bridges, ferries, rest houses, specially dangerous hills and curves.
- Garages, lorries, cars, garages. Charcoal dumps for garages.
- Air-lines, Aerodromes and hangars - frequency of planes, types.
- Rail: time-tables, fares, bridges, station particulars, names.
- Telegraph and Wireless. Post Offices, Lines, Personnel.
- Postal services - who runs them, native fares etc.

3. MILITARY:

- Troops, movements, pay, numbers, camps etc.
- Guns, tanks, ammunition dumps.
- Frontier posts and patrols - military and 'partisans'.
- Morale.
- General organisation.

4. POLITICAL:

- French propaganda.
- English propaganda in French territory - reception given etc.
- Rumours heard in conversation in French territory.
- Native sentiments - their feelings and thoughts for the French and for the English.
- Troubles, riots, disagreements of chiefs with administration.
- Political regulations and control; arrests; meeting of chiefs with Government.

5. MARITIME:

- Shipping
- Local boats, launches, fishing boats.
- Ports and wharfs along Guinea coast.
- Rivers - Navigability, river craft - types, time-tables, seasons.

6. ADMINISTRATION:

- Officials - Names, movements, character.
- Taxes - amount, whether paid or not, degree of willingness.
- Medical organisation, hospitals, doctors, human epidemics.
- Movements of Governor and important officials.
- Public Services - waterworks, electricity works, holiday camps.

7. PERSONALITIES:

- Native chiefs.
- Marabouts.
- Civilian Europeans.
- Visitors from outside.
- Refugees.

8. MISCELLANEOUS:

- New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.

- Troop movements and where troops come from.

- New white arrivals and where they come from.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

(Things to find out from enemy, or Vichy territory)
(See page 1 of report)

SECRET

I. Economics

- a. Supplies of cloth, general merchandise, European food in shops.
- b. Government laws and control over economic questions.
- c. Animal epidemics, general cattle situation, cattle sickness.
- d. Plant and machinery for local industries - distillation, bananas, etc.
- e. Field crops, forest crops, plantation crops.
- f. Stocks and warehouses, petrol dumps and stocks.
- g. Prices. Francs to pound.
- h. Movements of produce, goods, by lorry, train, ship.
- i. Frontier trade; volume of trade and types of produce passing, customs posts and patrols, native crossings.

II. Communications

- a. Roads, bridges, ferries, resthouses, specially dangerous hills and curves.
- b. Garages, lorries, cars, gasolines, charcoal dumps for gasolines.
- c. Airlines, aerodromes and hangars, frequency of planes, types.
- d. Rail: timetables, fares, bridges, station particulars, names.
- e. Telegraph and wireless, post offices, lines, personnel.
- f. Postal services - who runs them, native fares etc.

III. Military

- a. Troops, movements, pay, number, camps, etc.
- b. Guns, tanks, ammunition dumps.
- c. Frontier posts and patrols - military and 'partisans'.
- d. Morale.
- e. General organization

IV. Political

- a. French propaganda
- b. English propaganda in French territory - reception given, etc.
- c. Rumours heard in conversation in French territory.
- d. Native sentiments, their feelings and thoughts for the French and for the English.
- e. Troubles, riots, disagreements of chiefs with administration
- f. Political regulations and control; arrests; meeting of chiefs with Government

Questionnaire (cont)

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

V Maritime

- a. Shipping
- b. Local boats, launches, fishing boats
- c. Ports and wharfs along Guinea coast
- d. Rivers, navigability, river craft, types, timetables, seasons.

VI Administration

- a. Officials - names, movements, character
- b. Taxes, amount, whether paid or not, degree of willingness.
- c. Medical organization, hospitals, doctors, human epidemics.
- d. Movements of Governor and important officials.
- e. Public services - waterworks, electricity works, holiday camps.

VII Personalities

- a. Native chiefs.
- b. Marabouts
- c. Civilian Europeans
- d. Visitors from outside
- e. Refugees

VIII Miscellaneous

- a. New buildings use for which cannot yet be determined.
- b. Troop movements and where troops come from
- c. New white arrivals and where they come from.

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